

VANGUARD



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The Blood of the British

The Roots of our Nation ~ See page 10

VANGUARD

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The NF SUPPORT GROUP is a collective of members and supporters of the National Front. It exists to help and support the National Front and the cause of British Nationalism. It is independent of the current leadership and organisational structure of the National Front. Constructive criticism of aspects of National Front tactics, strategy and leadership may occasionally appear in NFSG publications in the interests of positive discussion and the overall good of the British Nationalist cause.

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The NF Support Group does not itself seek members: we urge all British Nationalists to join the National Front as we believe the National Front to be the only organisation through which a final triumph of Nationalism can come. ALL Nationalists should join their local National Front Branch and do all they can to advance the Nationalist cause in their local area.

Further details of the NF Support Group and its activities may be obtained by writing to the above address.

EDITORIAL



NEXT YEAR the National Front will celebrate its twentieth birthday. It will celebrate two decades of ceaseless and tireless struggle against all those who seek to destroy the life and soul of our Nation.

In fact, when one considers the numerous trials and tribulations which our battle-scarred Party has gone through in the years since it was formed in 1967, it seems almost miraculous that the NF has survived at all.

In 1974 thousands of screaming Marxists attempted to block a National Front march through central London. A massive riot ensued around the area of Red Lion Square during which a communist student named Kevin Gately died. In spite of this the Reds failed in their avowed aim to "smash the National Front" and the NF marched triumphantly through the baying mob to hold a highly successful rally in Conway Hall.

Two years later the government toughened-up the infamous Race Relations Act in a desperate bid to halt the progress of our Party. Since then, a number of National Front members have fallen foul of this anti-British law yet, in true NF spirit, they have defied it to the last. Ten years on, the National Front still refuses to remain silent on the issue of coloured immigration!

In 1977, National Front members ran the gauntlet of Red rioters at Wood Green in North London, Lewisham in South London and Ladywood in Birmingham. As ever, in the face of the Red rent-a-mob, the Front emerged triumphant!

UNDETERRED

In 1979 Reds and Asians rioted in Southall in an attempt to stop the National Front from holding a democratic election meeting in Southall Town Hall. During the riots, Blair Peach, a communist troublemaker, was killed by the police. Meanwhile, the NF went ahead with its meeting undeterred by the Marxist violence.

In 1983 Albert Mariner, an ex-serviceman, old age pensioner and long-standing NF member, was struck on the head by a brick on his way to a National Front meeting in Tottenham. He died as a result. The police refused to look for Albert's murderer, presumably because his attackers were 'mainly black' and any investigation may have harmed 'community relations'. The National Front, on the other hand, demanded an inquiry into the police refusal to investigate the murder and even today the NF still holds an annual march in remembrance of our fallen comrade.

And so it goes on. The enemies of our Race and Nation are ranged on every side yet the National Front stands tall in the midst of it all, defiant to the last!

But why is it that so many people have suffered so much in their fight for the NF? Quite simply, the reason lies in the fact that the National Front is our last chance. If the NF falls, British resistance to multi-racialism falls with it. It is frightening to contemplate this fact, yet our enemies know as well as we do that it is true and that is why they are so determined to destroy us.

Whether we like it or not, the NF is the only thing which stands between survival or suicide for the British Nation. The National Front is our Party, the responsibility rests on our shoulders. After us the deluge or with us the victory!

THE PRESS GANG:-

No F.T.— No Commies

THE *FINANCIAL TIMES* may appear to be the very epitome of plutocratic Capitalism. But there is more pink about the *FT* than the paper. Many of the paper's reporters actively support the Moscow-line Communist Party of Great Britain: after spending their working day singing the praises of top Capitalists in the *FT* the sing the praises of top Communists in the CPGB's turgid "theoretical journal" *Marxism Today*. Not that that involves that big a mental change of gear, of course.

Financial Times hacks who write for *Marxism Today* include: John Wyles, *FT* Foreign News Editor; Malcolm Rutherford, political commentator; Philip Bassett, Labour Correspondent; Peter Riddell, Political Editor; reporters Helen Hague and Michael Prowse, and former *FT* Industrial Editor and current editor of the "moderate left" *New Statesman* John Lloyd.

Incidentally, the Capitalist *Financial Times* is the only British newspaper, apart from the Communist *Morning Star*, generally available in the Soviet Union.

Mirror Images

THE SOVIET puppet government of Bulgaria has recently issued a Press Release paying glowing tribute to one "R. Maxwell: Publishing Magnate, Friend of Socialist Leaders". "R. Maxwell's" real name is Jan Ludvik Hoch, better known as owner, amongst other things, of the pro-Labour *Daily Mirror*.

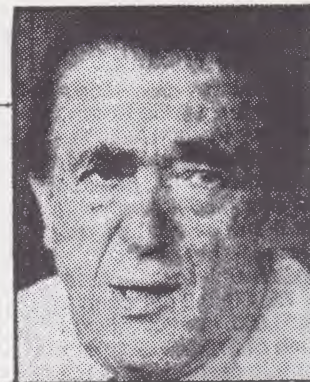
According to the Bulgarians, Maxwell/Hoch "greatly esteems and respects Comrade Todor Zhivkov as one of the most distinguished Heads of State in the world today".

Zhivkov is a grey apparatchik who has stayed dictator of Bulgaria for forty years by an external policy of grovelling subservience to the Kremlin, and an internal policy of brutal, ruthless repression — opponents even in exile being hunted down and murdered by the Secret Police.

Nonetheless, though his paper has ranted endlessly about the "undemocratic denial of human rights" in South Africa, the *Mirror* owner "speaks with sympathy and excitement about the successes of Socialist Bulgaria", a brutal Stalinist tyranny.

So keen is Maxwell/Hoch on "Socialist Bulgaria", which routinely shoots its

Jan Hoch,
alias
"Maxwell"



political dissidents rather than letting visiting foreign politicians drop in on them in jail for tea and buns *a la Pretorienne*, that on 12th February last year the *Mirror* boss held a reception attended by Comrade Zhivkov's son to launch a cultural exchange body funded by Maxwell/Hoch and named after the tyrant's mysteriously deceased daughter Ludmilla.

He has also published the interminable memoirs of said Zhivkov. Maxwell/Hoch has even sent his personal football team, Oxford United, on a tour of Bulgaria. Naturally, human rights violations in Zhivkov's Sofia citadel, though the norm, get few column inches in the *Mirror*.

Forward with Bulgaria?

GOOD FARMING —

SAVING THE LAND

MR. PHILIP RUDGE is a third generation farmer who rents a 417 acre farm, overlooking the River Wye, from its owners, the Guys Hospital Estate.

Recently hedgerows and an orchard that were sacrificed in the past for an ever-increasing drive for cereals are being restored and replaced. A wetland area, that refused all efforts to plough and drain it, is to be preserved as marshland, with a small pond created at one end and a spinney at the other.

This has been done as part of an experiment by the Guys Hospital Estate to see how conservation ideas can be grafted onto a highly productive commercial farm.

Already a sunken medieval roadway that was being used as a rubbish tip has been excavated, levelled and restored. A man-made drainage pond at the south end of the farm has been improved, with the surface cleared of algae and every other willow coppiced to let in light.

A large number of trees have been planted, including a copse of Scots Pine to recreate 'drovers cover' used when livestock was driven across country.

ANATHEMA

The landlord-tenant system of farm ownership is anathema to Nationalists, not least because short-term greed, leading to



exploitation and destruction of the land, is most likely to prevail under this system.

However it must be admitted that, in this almost unique case, the landlords — Guys Hospital Estate — have acted as Nationalists would wish farmers to behave: they have ensured the land was farmed with care, so that a good production was achieved without destroying the environment.

The success of their experiments helps to validate Nationalist policies on farming, as they have shown there need be no conflict between the preservation of the environment and our rural heritage and the maintenance of a successful and profitable farm.

BAD FARMING —

KILLING THE RIVERS

ONE OF BRITAIN'S main spawning grounds for the salmon, and a favourite habitat of the otter has been severely damaged by pollution from dairy farms.

The pollution is killing the salmon and the otters in the River Torridge in Devon, where the annual catch of 500 salmon in the 1970's has fallen to less than 50 a year.

Much of the waste from around 4,000 cows — said to be the equivalent of the waste from 600,000 people or a city the size of Sheffield — ends up in the River Torridge, made famous by Henry Williamson's novels *Tarka the Otter* and *Salar the Salmon*.

The blame for the damage lies with government agricultural policy, with its growing emphasis of intensive farming rather than with individual farmers. 'Agri-businessmen' running intensive farms have repeatedly allowed slurry and silage to flow into the rivers Torridge and Tamar, though they face prosecution if caught.

This is typical of the uncaring Capitalists who use land for immediate profit, not caring what their effects of the future fertility of the land.

Under a Nationalist government, farms would be run by smallholders using only organic and natural materials, farming land with care to preserve its fertility for generations to come.

CURRENT AFFAIRS

DOWN With The Developers

DOWN ON the farm, in darkest Berkshire, something nasty is about to happen. Indeed to any reader of *Watership Down*, Richard Adams' classic tale, the 'developments' at Sandleford Farm near Newbury must seem like a sick joke.

Adams' book is about the search by a small band of rabbits for a safe warren, when their home in Sandleford Warren is threatened by development, represented by a large hoarding advertising "ideally situated estate" suitable for "high class modern residences".

Now the real-life Sandleford Farm, which lies just to the north of Watership Down, is being sold off, and Knight, Frank and Rutley, the agents for the sale, say that outline planning permission has been granted for a "leisure and recreational park" to be built over 150 acres of the farm.

"CUDDLE FARM"

The proposed park would incorporate a "visitors farm, restaurant, play structures and touring caravan site". A deep appreciation of the local heritage and traditions of the Downs is to be shown by the erection of a log fort and assault course, and computer room. Additionally there will be a "cuddle farm" (Yuk!), artificial lake, Ye Traditional Gift Shoppe (full of ye plastic-ee rubbishe at ye rip-off prices, no doubt) and country trails linked by a diesel train.

By the time all this has been built it is, of course, highly unlikely that there will be any rabbits left, other than those unfortunate enough to be incarcerated in the "cuddle farm", to be gawped at by passing tourists all day long.

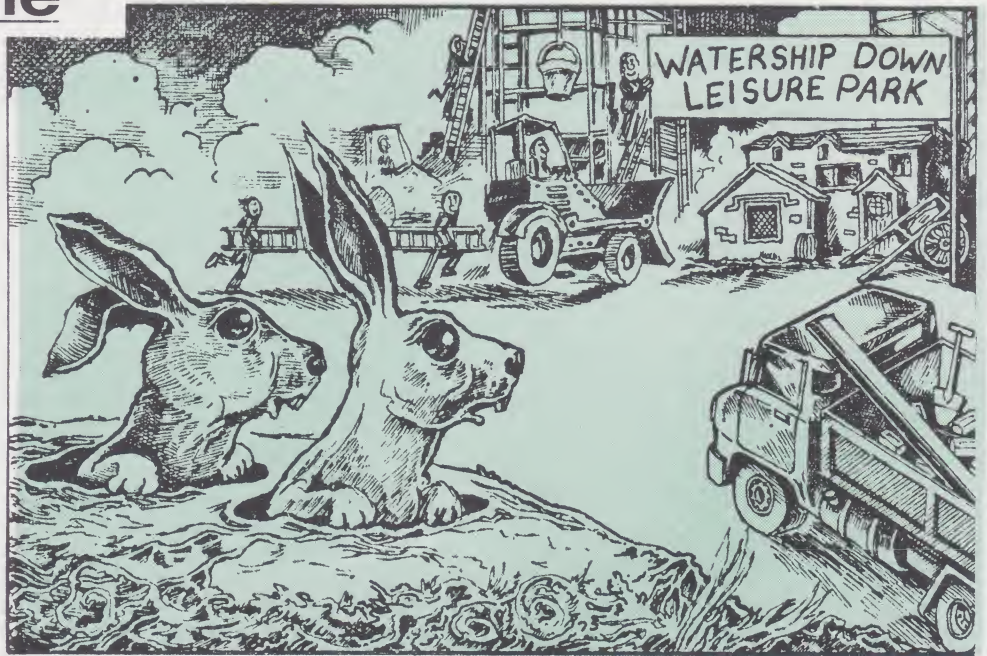
This has not however stopped the developers from renaming Sandleford Farm "Watership Down Park" to capitalise on the literary connection.

That the ecology of the Downs should be disrupted, that the habitat of the wildlife should be destroyed, is bad enough. That it is done in the name of, and to profit from, a book which warned of the dangers of unrestrained 'development' is appalling.

DESTRUCTION

The destruction of Watership Down is symptomatic of the commercial spirit of the age. A true appreciation of our rural heritage does not involve the creation of multi-million pound "leisure complexes" which destroy the character of the areas they are ostensibly built to serve.

Preservation of our environment and our rural heritage is thus impossible without a deep and sensitive love of our land, without an appreciation by each generation that it is but one link in a chain, the trustees of an inheritance that must be handed down, intact and unpolluted, to future generations: something, that is, in short, impossible without Nationalism.



CHINESE CAPITALISTS

AUGUST SAW the opening of Communist China's first Stock Exchange since Mao Tse Tung seized power there in 1949.

As yet, the Exchange, at Shenyang in north-east China, is a fairly primitive affair. Investors and speculators queue at two transaction windows at a shabby apartment block, and the bonds of only two local enterprises are traded there.

Big things are planned Shenyang in the future though. It's planned to house a much expanded Stock Exchange in a gleaming 25 storey sky-scraper within three years.

True to the long Communist tradition of selling out to Capitalism, China is putting itself firmly into the Capitalist camp. Mr. Ma Zhong Zhi, Vice-President of the Shenyang Branch of the People's Bank, recently explained how shares, with voting rights, in state-run enterprises will soon be put on sale — eventually even to foreigners.

"The political conditions are right but we first need the legal framework," he admitted. "We are trying to change from a system



Speculators queuing at a Communist Stock Exchange

whereby a factory's product is distributed according to labour, to one where it is based on capital ownership. We want to bring into play the managerial rights of shareholders."

Somewhere in this world there may once have been a Communist state that didn't sell out — but we've yet to come across it!

Britain for the British!

LABOUR PARTY offices have been swamped with letters from Britons worried about the effects of unlimited immigration following Neil Kinnock's pledge that a Labour Government will repeal the British Nationality Act and the 1971 Immigration Act. The Labour Party replied that this would only mean an extra 1,000 immigrants a year!

The Tory Minister responsible for immigration questioned the figures saying

"The Labour Party are seeking to lead a section of the Asian population in Britain into believing that they will substantially relax immigration controls . . . on the other hand they are seeking to reassure the majority of the population. They are cynically leading one

group or another up the garden path."

If anyone believes that the Tory Party is Britain's 'Great White Hope' they would do well to recall Margaret Thatcher's remarks before the 1979 election when she sympathised with those who believed that Britain is being swamped with immigrants, and then let thousands more into the country.

While Labour and Conservatives support any measure that will bring them votes, only the National Front has consistently opposed immigration and supported repatriation as a matter of principle. Labour and Tories worked together to bring coloured immigrants here when they weren't wanted; now only the National Front will send them back.

ELECTION PROPAGANDA

Voting for the Yankee Dollar

PAUL COMBEN

WHEN THE CONSERVATIVES first employed Saatchi and Saatchi to put "a professional gloss" on their propaganda prior to the 1979 General Election, the event caused some comment among political observers and provoked no small amount of ridicule from their political opponents at Westminster.

Such a move, according to the noises made by the Labour and Liberal leadership at the time, was an indication of the bankrupt nature of Tory ideas. It was a cheap gimmick, they said — a 'con' which the British electorate would see through.

In actual fact, it was not too long before, one by one, the sundry pieces of Her Majesty's Opposition were following the Conservative lead, to the detriment of the British electorate, and the benefit of a host of slick and cynical advertising firms.

First into action was the Labour Party, now under a more "positive" leadership. In recent years we have been treated to visions of Mr. Kinnock dancing on pop videos and striding manfully through Britain's urban wastelands to the synthesised strains of Brahms' First Symphony.

Even more recently, he decided to put the whole party through an identity shift, and selected a pretty blonde white girl — surely a sign of some stubborn, latent racism on Neil's part — to be a mascot for the movement.

Meanwhile, the comedy duo known as "The Two Davids" are employing the services of the arch joker John Cleese in an effort to make their policies even funnier than they were beforehand. By the time of the next election, these blighted public performers will no doubt have even more consumer-tested tripe to put on your television screens and through the letterboxes of the nation.

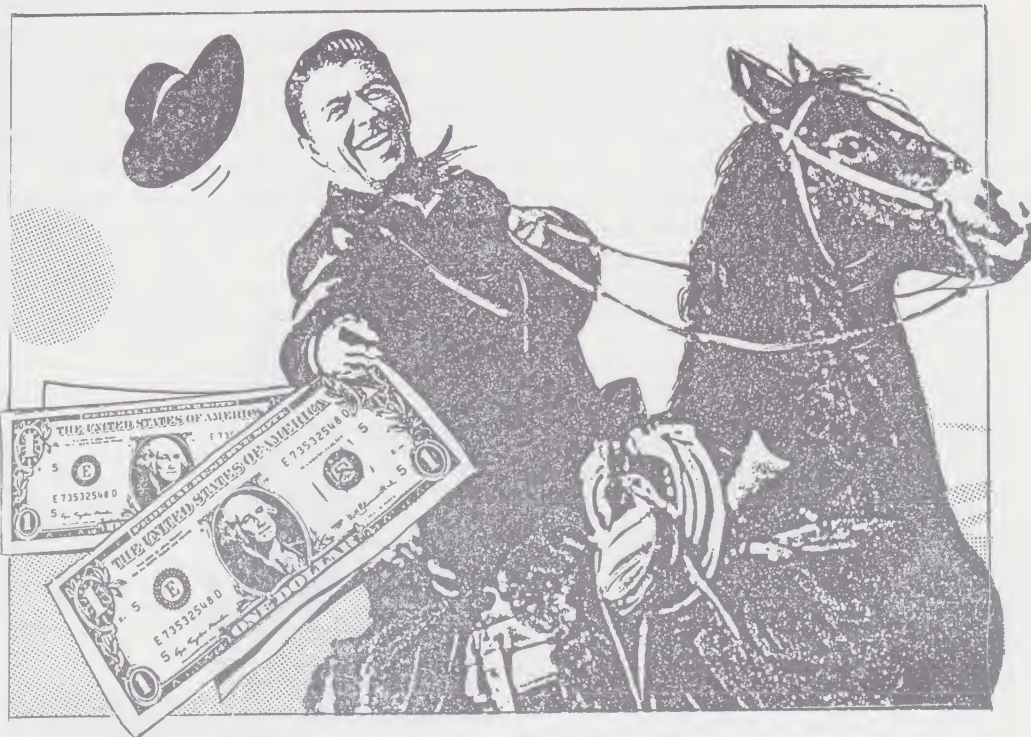
WAY OF LIFE

In the USA this has been the way of political life for many decades. Here banality, personality and a host of windy platitudes have long been the basis of any successful candidate's campaign, and just like soaps, soda and AIDS, it was probably only a matter of time before this sordid little influence started to appear on this side of the Atlantic.

The Conservative's use of Saatchi and Saatchi was the first clear step in this direction, and what has happened since only serves to confirm the grip American concepts now have on the way political affairs are conducted in this country.

If, however, anyone might still be thinking that an injection of American "glitter" might be beneficial for British politics in some way, it is necessary to take a closer look at the American experience.

An important thing to note first of all, is that until fairly recently, the practice of democracy in Britain and America was really as different as chalk and cheese. In the USA politics has always been a marketing exercise, concerned with presenting a package, raising fistfuls of



YANKEE VALUES — NO THANKS

dollars, and, above all, of presenting a personality rather than a policy, an image rather than an issue.

In the contest for votes, whoever grabs the biggest financial backers and sucks up best to the right ethnic groups has a big advantage over his opponents. There is no restriction on how much you can spend in a campaign, and many a prospective Congressman will spend more on his campaign than whole clutches of candidates over here.

American politicians end up fighting it out on glossy television adverts that tell voters a good deal about what kind of bum their opponents are and what kind of nice guy they are, and little else besides.

The result of all this in "the world's greatest democracy" is not hard to discover. The American electorate has deserted the polling booths in droves, to the point where barely half will vote, even in presidential elections. The average congressman is now often a well-heeled lawyer, used to "playing the system", and slipping in and out of politics as it suits him. It is, of course, quite a secure and well-paid job.

Once you have tied up all the big money in your district, all opponents are likely to be also-rans, and the re-election rate is thus a great deal higher than in Britain.

A sense of vocation, of public service, does not fit well with such a system, which prefers to be at the mercy of those artful practitioners of the smart move and the shifting position.

DEGRADE

For the electorate in Britain, such a system, once fully established, can only further limit choice and degrade the whole electoral system.

In 1983, the Tories did their best to ensure that the voters' attention was fixed on the image of "Falklands Hero Maggie", and most certainly not on unemployment, city riots and the plight of the poor. With them, the other Establishment parties are now offering little more than bunting, an appeal to voters based on their research into our "socio-economic listing" rather than real concerns based on real issues.

For the Establishment, an apathetic electorate is a good electorate, unlikely as it is to deviate from the cosy little system they run between themselves.

In the end it is up to us whether we want a system where financial power equals political muscle, and where political labels are just part of packaging the same cynical fools under different names.

BOOK REVIEW

"BLOOD & SOIL"

A REVIEW OF ANNA BRAMWELL'S BIOGRAPHY OF WALTHER DARRÉ BY STEVE BRADY

THE POLITICAL PLATFORM of radical nationalism did not spring full-grown from the brain of any one individual or group. It traces its roots back to the ideas of many people in many countries over many years. It is the contribution of one of these key individuals to our thinking today which is revealed by Dr. Anna Bramwell, Junior Research Fellow in History at Trinity College, Oxford, in her admirably researched and incisively written *Blood and Soil: Walther Darré and Hitler's Green Party* published by the Kensal Press.

Taking a historical, rather than hysterical, approach refreshing in any author discussing anything remotely connected with Hitler's Third Reich, Dr. Bramwell reveals a Darré who was much more than a rather obscure Nazi Minister and whose ideas live on today not only in the 'ruralist' thinking of radical nationalists but also in the ideas of the 'Green' movement so strong in Germany at present.

An Argentinian-born war hero and trained agronomist, whose competence in his own field even the rabidly hostile William Shirer admits, Darré joined the NSDAP in 1930. He won over to Hitler the crucial rural vote he needed to win power, was rewarded with the Agriculture Ministry and the post of National Farmers' Leader, but gradually became disillusioned with what he saw as the betrayal of essential racial nationalist principles by the Nazis, and was gradually pushed into the background and away from any real power.

Dr. Bramwell's work ably demonstrates the essential unsoundness, cynicism and corruption of much of the rest of the Nazi leadership.

It is clear that it was not only the Strassers and the socialist aspects of their programme Hitler and Co. betrayed. They also sold out Darré and the ruralist, racist, planks of their platform.

TOTALLY DEDICATED

Dr. Bramwell reveals a Darré who was in many ways an example to many of his modern racial nationalist successors. On Race itself he is wholly sound, totally dedicated to the survival, and the advancement of the White race.

But it is his vision of a decentralised, rural-based society of free yeomen farmers, a vision remarkably evocative of the America envisaged, but alas never realised, by US Founding Father Thomas Jefferson (another of our unsung ideological progenitors), that Walther Darré's real contribution to nationalist thought lies.

Darré saw urbanisation as a threat to the Race: "One thinks of the large towns, where the dark-skinned student, the Coloured artists, the Jazz trumpeter, the Chinese sailor, the fruit merchant from Central America, etc., feel perfectly at home, and can often leave behind an eternal souvenir".

Instead, Darré saw the heart of the nation as lying in the *Bauer* — a word often translated, as here by Dr. Bramwell who in fact demonstrates that she knows better, as "peasant" but which



lacks the English word's connotations of inferiority and subservience and would probably be better rendered as "yeoman" or simply "farmer".

To Darré, farmers were not irrelevant rustic yokels, but members of "a homogeneous racial group of Nordic antecedents, who formed the cultural and racial core of the German nation. . . the most productive, the most resourceful, the most innovative group of the nation".

To embody his ruralist vision Darré borrowed from the ex-Social Democrat August Winning the evocative slogan "Blood and Soil", which, though much distorted by later hostile propaganda, to its supporters meant "the link between those who held and farmed the land and whose generations of blood, sweat and tears had made the soil part of their being, and their being integral to the soil. It meant to them the unwritten history of Europe, a history unconnected with trade, the banditry of the aristocracy, and the infinite duplicity of Church and monarchy. It was the antithesis of the mercantile spirit . . . Certainly it was not a means of romanticising rural life".

NOT REACTIONARY

Nor was it, as some modern self-styled 'ruralists' seem to imagine, an excuse for reactionary 'Muck and Mysticism' or religious

obscurantism. Dr. Bramwell herself observes that "the phrase seems to have acquired more mystical overtones for today's racial nationalists than it had for the German nationalists of the 1920's".

She argues that Darré's ruralism was founded not in mysticism but in a concrete scientific belief in objective reality, holding, with modern sociobiologists, and ethnologists such as Konrad Lorenz, "the belief that mankind was part of the natural order, and subject to all the physical laws that emerge from a study of animals" rather than in some way unique.

Dr. Bramwell argues — rightly, I think — that such "nature-based thinking" is inherently radical. As she puts it:

"Nature teaches that there is a truthful, real world, which can, though with difficulty, be seized, grasped and verified. It exists objectively. Why is this apparently obvious attitude a radical one? Because conservative thought is either indifferent to this sort of realism — preferring criteria of social usefulness — or else translates reality to a metaphysical plane where it poses no threat to social stability. Socialists and communists believe in structures and, once in power, in stability. At heart, they do not want to rock the boat, they want to get in it. But the man who goes to nature for his beliefs is rejecting these compromises. He may be of an unanalytical cast of mind, but he knows how to say no. He is inherently suspicious and bloody-minded . . . He prefers kin to caste. He cannot, I think, be described as Utopian or mystical, just because he does not conform."

"ECOLOGY"

Darré admired Darwin, T.H. Huxley and the great German evolutionary biologist Ernst Haeckel, who invented the word "ecology". He encouraged the development of technology when-and-wherever it could serve the ruralist vision, as with tractors powered by methane gas derived from silage.

Dr. Bramwell is clearly right to draw a distinction between this progressive forward-looking ruralism and the essentially regressive, technophobic 'back-to-the-caves' attitude of many modern Greens.

The distinction also should, I think, be drawn between Darré's ruralism, which sought "to break free of the shackles of a burdensome and oppressive past" and backward-looking pseudoruralism with its "reappraisal of feudalism" and its constant harking back to a medieval world which, in reality, subtly blended the political morality of Al Capone's underworld, the intellectual freedom of Stalin's Russia and the popular living standards of the most backward corner of today's India or Ethiopia, whose memorial is as much the Inquisitor's stake as the Gothic cathedral.

Darré's ruralism went further than mere anti-urbanism and pro-naturism. He harked back to an older Germanic tradition than the "Jawohl

mein Führer!" Prussian robotism of his Nazi associates, a tradition of freedom.

He believed that "the essence of the peasant nature is to be anti-state", and that "the need for a strong State" is alien to the Nordic tradition of individual freedom. As Dr. Bramwell puts it, in office his "attempt to create a corporatist-cum-syndicalist structure, the Reichsnaehrstand, contradicted the spirit of the centralised National Socialist state".

He felt that Otto Strasser was right to stress "Germanic self-determination" rather than "the Fascist satrapy" and that his brother Gregor had "the right ideas, very clever". It need hardly, therefore, be added that Darré totally rejected Capitalism.

He also rejected the imperialism which so fatally flawed the Nazi Party. He felt that any Greater Germany should consist only of German land, and "would be a failure without some common ties of blood". When Hitler began the wholly unjustified seizure of other White nations' land with the annexation of Czech Bohemia and Moravia Darré wrote in his diary that Germany was making "the mistake England made when she acquired an empire which destroyed her as a nation".

He condemned as folly the suicidal onslaught on Russia, and indeed the whole concept of *lebensraum*: a ruralised Germany could feed herself from her own lands, he felt — and indeed his agricultural policies went 81% of the way to proving it in five years. It was largely Darré's doing that the German people did not starve in the Second World War as they did in the First.

IDLE THEORIST

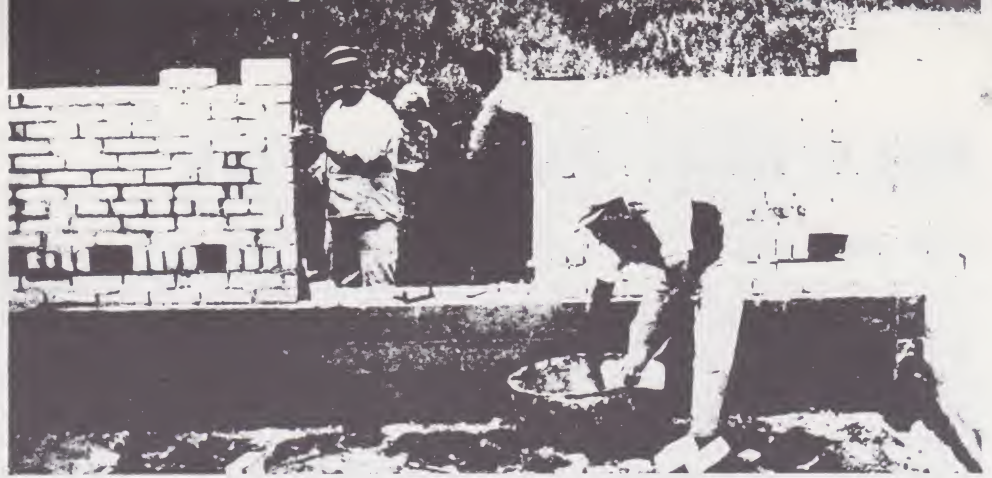
For Darré was no idle theorist. In his early years in office Darré was able to begin to implement some of his ideas. He lifted the burden of debt from German farmers, reducing interest rates to a maximum of 2% on farm loans and confirming farmers in their ancient odal right of hereditary ownership of their lands, free from the threat of seizure for debt, foreclosure or even sale to pay back loans.

Darré's National Yeoman's City at Goslar became an international centre of the ruralist movement. His model scientific organic farm was triumphantly successful. His new forests, carefully planted with a mixture of evergreen and deciduous trees, and nature reserves are among the few monuments of the Third Reich to survive. As Dr. Bramwell says: "Feder and Strasser did not see their ideas carried into effect. Darré did. That alone would be significant in the world of revolutionaries".

But Darré's ideas were not to be very far carried into effect: Hitler had no intention, it soon became apparent, of allowing the thoroughgoing ruralisation of Germany. The rot began in 1933, when after Darré stopped further seizures of German farms for debt by banks, it was decreed from on high that farms already seized would not, after all, be returned to their rightful owners.

OLD ORDER

It became ever more apparent to Darré that Hitler and Co. had no intention of breaking with the Old Order in Germany: they just wanted to take it over themselves. Darré was appalled when at the International Dairy Conference in August 1937, Goering — whose resemblance



Farmers building their own homes, at Goslar, the National Yeoman's City.

to one of the pigs in Orwell's *Animal Farm* was not only moral — said "No country can withdraw today from the World Economic system. No country can ever say again: we decline the world economy and we are going to live and produce for ourselves alone" — though this was exactly what the NSDAP always had said! International Finance had clearly triumphed.

Darré complained in vain that increasing arms production was drawing young people away from the land and that they were being replaced by cheap Polish labour rather than, if they must go, ethnic Germans from abroad. By April 1939, a gloomy Darré was complaining of "a brutal, heavy economic imperialism" in Germany, and had been deprived of much of his remaining power in favour of his deputy, Hitler sycophant Herbert Backe.

By 1942, Darré, no longer a Minister but merely a figurehead of his "National Farmers' Estate", concluded that "Hitler has betrayed Blood and Soil". But after the war Darré, unlike many a Hitlerite, did not betray his erstwhile comrades, refusing to testify against them, and serving five and a half years in jail.

At his own 1948 trial on silly charges relating to events he had mostly neither art nor part in — where they happened at all — Darré defended his views so forthrightly as to win the grudging admiration of his judges. Freed in 1950, he died in 1953, aged only 58.

The Hitlerism with which Darré broke was, as Dr. Bramwell ably demonstrates, not just ideologically corrupt but, by 1940, a confused muddle of contradictory edicts issued by miscellaneous rival factions. Surviving Führer-worshippers should read Dr. Bramwell's exposé of the chaos which was the "resettlement of occupied Poland" and then ask themselves whether, when they say "Hitler war Right", they mean what Hitler said he would do, what Hitler actually did do, what Hitler then said he had done, or what Hitler's enemies subsequently said he did? For all these are evidently clearly different things!

The great scheme to win *lebensraum* in the East to feed Germany ended in farce, with food being exported from Germany to Poland and the Ukraine, who inhabitants thus ate better than the Germans did — as Darré said would happen.

And it destroyed the last semblance of Nazi racial nationalism. "This imperial drive" as Dr. Bramwell incisively observes "entailed a fully fascist 'from above' power structure, with an essentially non-racialist, but elitist, social base which crossed racial and national boundaries in search of ability . . . Certainly the SS elite eventually became pan-European, losing even its national as well as its racial character. This subordination of racial theory to political

practice was characteristic of the Third Reich".

On the other hand, Darré — the last man of principle, perhaps, at the top of the NSDAP, "almost alone amongst Nazi leaders realised and protested against the racial implications of importing foreign agricultural labourers whilst German peasants were recruited for death on the Russian front".

NOT CORRUPTED

Walther Darré was not corrupted by power, unlike so many of his colleagues, perhaps because he never had all that much but also, undoubtedly, because he had a clearer ideological vision, a fully thought-out dream of a New Germany, than they did. As Dr. Bramwell puts it: "Hitler found Darré a useful theorist and organiser for a period of crisis, but when he kept faith with his vision he was, like many other revolutionary ideologues, discarded".

Yet Darré's legacy is, in many ways, more worthy than that of his discards. As Dr. Bramwell puts it: "Certainly it is time the contribution of Darré and his followers made to twentieth century ecological thought was recognised; it is at least arguable that without him the ecological movement would have perished in his time and place".

Every racial nationalist should read Anna Bramwell's crucial work. Not just to discover another of our intellectual forbears, but to learn from him. Not just from where Darré was right, but from where he was wrong. For, correct as they were in theory, in practice Darré — like the Strasser brothers and Gottfried Feder — completely failed to prevent the betrayal of the Revolution, the supplanting of the visionaries by the tyrants and the bureaucrats. This must not happen again, or all our efforts will be in vain.

This time, we must ensure that our Revolution is led not by a few "Leaders", who will become corrupted by power, but by many politically educated members. Centralised power, a thing he abhorred, destroyed Darré's vision because he tolerated it in his party. We must not make the same mistake. Thus, and only thus, will Darré's ruralist dream one day become a reality.

Blood and Soil, by Dr. Anna Bramwell. Hardback, 288 pages, illustrated. Copies of this important work are available directly from Vanguard. Send £12.95 plus £2.00 post & packing to Vanguard Publications, PO Box 634, Hove, East Sussex, BN3 5FZ. Cheques and Postal Orders should be made payable to Vanguard Publications.

POLITICAL ORGANISATION

OVER THE YEARS, the National Front has been plagued by split after split. Almost without exception these splits have been caused by power struggles within the leadership while rank-and-file members look on helplessly. This unacceptable state of affairs has prompted certain NF members to propose a radical shake-up in the party's internal structure, the aim of which is to end the cycle of splits and restore real power to the membership.

The questions and answers laid out below will explain why we feel these changes are necessary.

Q: *What changes are you proposing to the internal structure of the National Front?*

A: We are proposing that the present National Front Constitution be scrapped and that it be replaced by a set of rules which gives real power and control over the running of the Party to the Branches and Groups.

Q: *Why do you propose that the present National Front Constitution be scrapped?*

A: The present Constitution should be scrapped for three vitally important reasons:

Firstly, because it leads to the National Front being run inefficiently.

Secondly, because it poses a major security threat to the Party.

Thirdly, and most important of all, because its centralist nature runs totally contrary to Nationalist principles.

Q: *Taking those three reasons one by one, can you first tell us why the present Constitution leads to the National Front being run inefficiently?*

A: Yes, it leads to the NF being run inefficiently because of its reliance on a central administration. This central administration is invariably top-heavy with bureaucracy and highly inefficient in its operation. This, in turn, means that the central administration is an enormous drain on the Party's political and financial resources.

DRAIN ON RESOURCES

Q: *In what way is the central administration a drain on the Party's resources?*

A: It is a drain on the party's political resources because valuable Party members are forced to spend most of their time dealing with administrative work rather than spending time and effort fighting the enemies of our Race and Nation. It is a drain on the Party's financial resources because the central administration invariably runs at a colossal financial loss, hence the need for levies, etc., to keep it going.

This burden of bureaucracy can best be illustrated by giving practical examples.

On the one hand the central administration can be likened to the bureaucratic state apparatus in a Communist state, while, on the other hand, it can be likened to the Civil Service in Britain.

It can be likened to Communist systems because a central bureaucratic machinery, whether it be in a big society like the Soviet Union or a small society like the National Front, always leads to the stifling of local initiatives and hence the growth of an inefficient central bureaucracy. Thus, inefficiency begets more inefficiency and bureaucracy creates more bureaucracy!

This treadmill effect is also inherent within the British Civil Service and, in some ways, the

SAVE THE N.F.!



Or Britain DIES

NF's central administration resembles the Civil Service very closely.

For example, the processing of membership cards requires a bureaucratic machinery to carry it out. However, this bureaucratic machinery costs more money to run than that brought in by membership fees and, as a result, Militants' Levy is needed to raise the extra cash.

Now, the processing of Militants' Levy cards, the sending out of receipts and the writing and distribution of *Chairman's Bulletins* takes even more time and costs even more money, etc., etc.

Thus we see why the Party's central administration is always inefficient and is always a drain on the NF's resources regardless of who is running it.

SECURITY THREAT

Q: *Right, you've explained the present Constitution is inherently inefficient, but why does it also pose a major security threat to the Party?*

A: It poses a major security threat to the Party because it relies on the centralisation of power in the hands of too few people and the

BRANCH

A New Dawn

concentration of resources in too few places.

Q: *Why does this pose a security threat?*

A: Well, for instance, all that the Establishment would have to do in order to stop the National Front is to lock up a dozen or so people which the Party relies upon to keep it running. Likewise, all they have to do is raid the central administrative offices and they can get a complete national membership list simply by confiscating the central files. The fact that such a state of affairs constitutes a major security threat to the Party goes without saying.

There is, however, another way in which this centralisation of power poses a major threat to the Party's security. As we have seen all too often in the NF's beleaguered history, the centralisation of too much power in the hands of too few people at the top of the Party has led to internal split after internal split.

This is so because the leadership is powerful while the membership is powerless. Consequently, a few self-righteous leaders can rip the party apart in a power struggle while the rank-and-file membership is powerless to stop it. The results of this madness can be seen by all who care to look at the history of splits which have plagued our Party.

CONTRARY TO PRINCIPLES

Q: *So the present Constitution is both inefficient and poses a major security threat to the Party, but how is its centralist nature totally contrary to our Nationalist principles?*

A: It is totally contrary to our Nationalist principles because the NF is specifically a decentralist party and, consequently, centralism must be anathema to us.

The National Front's belief in decentralism is based on an understanding of inherent human nature, in particular, it is based upon the adage that "power corrupts and absolute power corrupts absolutely". Taking this truism as our starting point, the NF opposes all centralisation of power in too few hands as one of the fundamental tenets of our social policy.

Thus we oppose the concentration of economic power in the hands of Big Business such as the multinationals. Thus we oppose the concentration of financial power in the hands of international finance or the banks. Thus we oppose the concentration of political power in the hands of the state.

Now, this being so, and being a Party of Principle, we must live by our beliefs in everything we say and everything we do. Ideally, we should strive to make the National Front the embodiment of those beliefs. We should attempt within the NF to create the Nationalist society we desire in microcosm.

We should do this not simply to demonstrate

RING OUT

Down for the National Front

JOE PEARCE

that our ideas work in practice but, just as importantly, we should do it to set us apart from our opponents; to show that we are genuine idealists and not merely cynical hypocrites who say one thing and do another. In short, we must practice what we preach.

Once we have established this principle it becomes plainly absurd that a decentralist party like the NF should have a staunchly centralist constitution. Worse than that, it is blatantly hypocritical because we are saying that power corrupts but it doesn't corrupt us or centralisation is wrong for everyone else but isn't wrong for us.

In short, our present Constitution makes us arch-hypocrites of the first degree since we are not only failing to practice what we preach we are actually practicing the complete opposite of what we preach!

Quite simply, we can't claim to be a Party of Principle for as long as our internal structures fail to reflect those principles. For this reason alone the present Constitution must be scrapped.

Q: Okay, so you have outlined the three reasons why the present Constitution must be scrapped. That is all very well, but what are you planning to replace it with?

A: The present Constitution must be replaced by an internal structure which places the power to run the Party in the hands of the Branches and Groups. The Directorate must be stripped of its power. All Directorate members should retain their responsibilities while giving up their power. They should become subordinate to the wishes of the Branches. When this is done the Directorate will become the servant of the Party instead of the present position where the Party is the servant of the Directorate.

Q: That is all very well in theory, but why should it be any better in practice than the present Constitution?

A: It will be better in practice for precisely the same reasons that the present Constitution is unacceptable: namely, it will be more efficient, more secure and more in keeping with our principles.

MORE EFFICIENT

Q: Why will it be more efficient?

A: It will be more efficient for the simple reason that the central administration can be done away with. If power resides with the Branches and they are allowed to run their own affairs without central interference, there will be no need for a bureaucratic and highly inefficient central administration to exist at all.

For example, if NF publications print a list of local Branch addresses in each issue, new enquirers will write directly to their local units instead of having to write to the national head office. As a result, follow-ups can be done more swiftly and efficiently and thus, hopefully, more enquirers will actually become members.

Now, if local units issue their own membership cards, new members can pay their subs to the Branch as can annual renewals. In practice this will lead to membership fees going into local Branch accounts instead of disappearing down the bottomless administrative drain in London, or Norwich or wherever.

Q: So 'Power to the Branches' will lead to a more efficient Movement, but why will it not pose the major threat to security which the present Constitution does?

A: It will not pose the same threat to security because it will not leave the Party vulnerable to Establishment repression. For instance, under the present system the Party would grind to a halt if a dozen key Directorate officials were arrested. Yet if the Party comprises dozens of semi-autonomous Branches the organisation will continue to function until such time as

several hundred local officials are arrested, which is something the State will obviously be loath to do.

Likewise, there will be no central membership list containing the names of every member in the country since members will join their local Branch instead of joining at some central administrative office. Consequently, the only way that the State could get a full membership list would be to raid every committee member's house all over the country simultaneously!

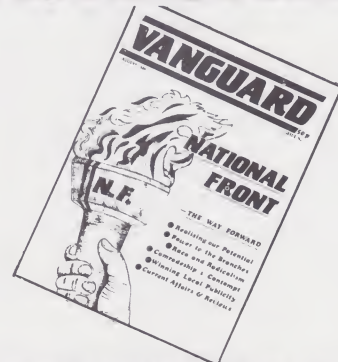
It takes little imagination to see that such a system is far more secure than the present one where the State only has to raid one central address in order to get a full list of all members.

Finally, it is more secure inasmuch as it will put an end to the endless bouts of Directorate in-fighting which rips the Party apart at regular intervals. After all, Directorate members can hardly squabble over power if they no longer have any! Besides — and most important of all — it will give members the power and put an end to internal factionalism as and when it does occur.

Q: Okay, so 'Power to the Branches' will lead to a more efficient and a more secure National Front, but why is it in keeping with our principles?

A: It is in keeping with our principles because it will ensure that the Party practices the decentralist principles it preaches. Only when we begin to practice what we preach can we stand up with pride and call ourselves a Party of Principle.

VANGUARD



A LIMITED NUMBER of the founding issue of Vanguard are still available from the NF Support Group. These are available for the special bargain price of only 50p inclusive of postage.

Articles in this issue included: Race and Radicalism by Steve Brady; Comradeship and the NF by Joe Pearce; Wagner's Ring — A Modern Tragedy by Andrew Brons . . . plus a major review of Nationalist strategy.

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THE OLD ORDER SAYS . . .

Money in Branch bank accounts belongs to the Directorate.
Membership fees belong to the Directorate.
Power belongs to the Directorate.

THE NEW ORDER SAYS . . .

Money in Branch bank accounts belongs to the Branches.
Membership fees belong to the Branches.
Power belongs to the Branches.

RING OUT THE OLD — RING IN THE NEW!

the blood of the British

A review of the recently repeated Channel 4 series, and the BBC2 *Horizon* feature on Stonehenge by Andrew Brons

IT IS TO BE hoped that it is not a portent of the British people becoming an ethnic minority in their own country that Channel 4 — the channel associated with minorities of all kinds, political, sexual and racial — should broadcast a programme devoted to a reaffirmation of the homogeneity and achievements of our ancestors.

However, that should not detract from the academic excellence, moving photography, evocative music (*Coronach* sung by Ian Anderson (sic) of *Jethro Tull*), interesting and amusing presentation and (unintentional) ideological relevance of the series — or from the delightful presenter, Dr. Catherine Hills, who is as distracting as she is informative.

The title is perhaps deceptive, as her approach is archaeological, rather than anthropological, and concentrates on buildings and artifacts rather than on ethnic characteristics.

Nevertheless, the series does not ignore the ethnic character of the people, although most of its conclusions are derived from cultural rather than anatomical premisses. We can hardly expect scholars to engage in controversial escapades like measuring skulls in front of the television cameras.

The central message in the series is expressively articulated by Dr. Hills in the remark:

"Most people think that those who lived before the Norman Conquest were a primitive and incompetent lot." However, as she explained: "These views are depressing and cut us off from our ancestors".

She said that there was a powerful view, also held in academic circles, that "changes in pots (and other developments) meant a change in the people" and that "all good ideas came from outside — from invasions".

To contradict this view, Catherine Hills interviewed Professor Philip Ratz, of York University, during his excavation of the deserted Medieval village site of Wharfedale in Yorkshire. He explained that on the same site there had been an Iron Age Territorial, a Roman villa, an Anglo-Saxon settlement and a Medieval village.

"The point is that they are the same people. The only thing that changes is the people they pay their taxes to," he explained. He might almost have quoted Kipling's poem *The Land*:

" 'Hob, what about the River-bit?'

I turn to him again,

With Fabricus and Ogier and William of Warene.

'Hev it jest as you've a mind to, but' — and here he takes command.

'For whoever pays the taxes old Mus' Hobden owns the land'. "

Professor Ratz's comments were also

not escape her: that the English are not as distinct from the Scots, Welsh and Irish as some would like to think. The various peoples in the British Isles share approximately the same ancestors, albeit in different proportions.

MISCONCEPTION

The most specific misconception exposed by Dr. Hills was that the Neolithic culture in the British Isles was imported — ultimately from the Near East and that the level of culture was primitive even so. Stonehenge was, until a couple of decades ago, thought to have been built around 1400 BC, copied from circles built around 2500 BC, which in turn were supposed to have been copied from the Mycenaean culture in Crete around 2700 BC.

However, radio-carbon dating has now shown that the first phase of Stonehenge was built around 3000 BC — 5000 years ago — and that circles in Brittany, Spain and Crete are correspondingly of more recent origin. If influence there was, it was in the other direction — an export and not an import!

The second phase of Stonehenge, built around 2100 BC was an even more remarkable achievement. Dr. Colin Renfrew, Professor of Archaeology at Cambridge, in a recent *Horizon* feature devoted to the monument as well as to previous and contemporary sites, demonstrated that the Sarsen stones had been brought from a distance of thirty miles and that the Blue stones had been brought from a distance of one hundred and fifty miles, from the Preseli mountains in Wales!

Professor Renfrew and Dr. Hills each visited the settlement of Skara Brae in the Orkneys, built around 3200 BC and inhabited for about six hundred years, with its stone dressers, beds and houses — each arrived at from covered paved streets. The chambered tombs visited by each of them at Quoyness in Zetland were even more impressive, with their shaped stones and corbelled roofs.

Dr. Hills explained that modern research suggested that when the Vikings landed, they did not simply expel or exterminate the existing Pictish population but mixed in with them, so that modern Shetlanders can claim the builders of the Quoyness tombs amongst their ancestors.

Most impressive were the sites contemporary with the second phase of Stonehenge: Avebury, a circle surrounded by a ditch the circumference of which extends one mile with ninety-eight stones on the inside and a hundred pairs of stones at the entrance; and Silbury Hill, built in steps like Egyptian



Castlerigg Cumbria

Castlerigg: beautifully sited in the Lakeland mountains

Oxfordshire Wayland's Smithy

The entrance to Wayland's Smithy



reminiscent of Dr. John Baker's *Race* (published by Oxford University Press). Baker concluded that the modern population of England was largely descended from Celts and Belgae of the Iron Age, as well as from Copper Age 'Beaker People' and earlier Neolithic people; and that the incoming Anglo-Saxons did not simply displace the existing people but settled down with them.

Dr. Hills' principal difference with Dr. Baker would be that the so-called 'Beaker folk' were probably merely a few traders rather than a warrior elite or a large invading population.

One political implication of her findings did

pyramids and involving an estimated one million man-hours of work.

"ADMIRATION AND RESPECT"

In the words of Colin Renfrew: "*The people of Late Neolithic Britain are as worthy of admiration as the Romans and the Mycenae*". Such investments of labour, as were necessary for the monuments built around 2000 BC, required an organised society and extensive arable farming to feed those responsible for the building.

Indeed, Catherine Hills showed that, "*Our view of the extent of prehistoric land-use must be revised*". In County Mayo, in the West of Ireland, Patrick and Seamus Caulfield have discovered stone walls and drainage ridges that can be dated before 3000 BC. On Dartmoor, Andrew Fleming has found 'reeves' or prehistoric walls which are conclusive evidence of field agriculture around 1700 BC.

Together, they show that our (part) ancestors, the Neolithic peoples, who were in this country even before the Celts, were capable, not merely of pastoral but also of arable farming, on a scale that would, until recently, have been thought inconceivable of such 'primitive' people.

The previous misconceptions about our ancestors' achievements cannot merely be the product of routine mistakes by archaeologists and historians. They are the product of a peculiar facet of the psyche of Europeans. We are all too ready to see evidence of prehistoric African civilisations and we are dismayed by the fact that no such evidence exists! However, we are also too eager to accept the jaundiced accounts of our ancestors from their contemporary detractors.

There is no reason to think that Dr. Hills, Professor Renfrew *et al* are closet-Nationalists. I should not be surprised to hear they were Renault-driving, *Guardian*-reading, inner-city-deprivation-bemoaning, SDP supporters. That should not surprise us; not should it dismay us. The probability that they were not seeking, and may still not appreciate fully, any political significance in their work, does not detract from their scholarship. **Indeed it enhances it.**

The Nationalist Movement has in recent years discovered the word 'revolution' and readily punctuates its writings with it. However, the revolution we do need is in the Nation's view of itself and its past. That 'revolution' will be achieved not just by those of us who are striving for it consciously. It is dependent on honest, intellectually-gifted, but essentially non-political people, who reflect, albeit unknowingly, the pride that the Nation has in itself.



A book, *The Blood of the British*, by Catherine Hills, and published by Channel 4, is available from booksellers, at £12.95.

The second, final part of this article will appear in the October issue of *Vanguard*.

NATIONALIST VIEWPOINTS

YOUR VIEWS MAKE NEWS!

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634, Hove, East Sussex BN3 5FZ.**

ULSTER VIOLENCE

Dear *Vanguard*,

The National Front has in recent times greatly developed its policies towards Ulster. There has been one aspect of the Ulster situation on which we have been silent: whether we should condemn acts of violence by Loyalists on the homes of RUC officers.

There unfortunately seems to be an attitude in some sections of the party that we should tacitly support these acts, or that we should make a point of not commenting on such actions. It is time for the National Front to publicly state that we condemn the use of terrorist tactics against RUC members' homes by "Loyalists".

This policy may be hard to accept for some members. Our members in Ulster are currently facing state oppression of a degree unheard of by mainland activists. Harassment of Loyalists outside jail is a way of life. Loyalists face police harassment every time they parade in certain parts of their own country, as such parades are regarded by Republicans as provocation. What should we care if frustrated Loyalists vent their justifiable anger on members of the RUC?

Firstly, because the vast majority of RUC officers are sympathetic to the Loyalists cause. They joined the RUC in the first place out of a desire to defend their communities against Republican terrorists. They are well trained and well armed, and could be potentially be a vital ally to their fellow Loyalists in their conflict with the Establishment. One fact stands out . . . **and that is that the Loyalists cannot get to power in Ulster with the RUC against them.**

If the Loyalists could persuade a section of the RUC to side with them against the state, then victory would not be far away. But you won't get the support of the RUC by petrol-bombing them out of their homes. History has shown that National Revolutions do not happen unless a sizeable proportion of the security forces are sympathetic to the particular revolutionary cause, and that this section of the security forces would be prepared to bear arms against the state.

Loyalists would be well advised to put their energies into fighting their real enemies rather than the people without whom they cannot hope to get to power. NF members should not be fooled into supporting violence against the RUC, for if we do so we will be playing into the state's hands. We must put the long term aim of getting into power before the short term aim of indiscriminate revenge attacks.

The best and only way of getting the RUC to side with the Loyalists is to convince them to collaborate with Loyalists. You cannot change a person's point of view by violence, only by pressure and persuasion. This must be matched by a commitment by Loyalists not to engage in acts of sectarian violence, and an attempt not to engineer confrontations with the police by engaging in attempts to terrorise innocent Catholics rather than Republicans.

If the RUC don't fall into line immediately, a general withdrawal of services from them and their families could have the desired effect.

Don't let the NF be motivated by short-term revenge. Let us accept the reality of the RUC question and not let the party get distracted into immature violent fantasies which could easily get us banned.

Name and address supplied.
Belfast.

CARING CAPITALISM?

Dear Editor,

The rich continued to get richer last year while the poor continued (once again) to see their earnings fall, according to the latest official new earnings survey published recently.

The Department of Employment's survey shows that the bottom 10 per cent of all income earners had a rise in gross weekly earnings of 6.6 per cent over the year to April compared with a rise in retail prices of 6.9 per cent: in contrast, the top 10 per cent of 'earners' (the word is used loosely) took rises of 7.25 per cent.

The cumulative trend towards greater inequality since Thatcher took power in 1979 now shows startling results. The gross earnings of the bottom 10 per cent of men have risen by 68.8 per cent since 1979, well short of the 74.6 per cent rise in retail prices. Meanwhile, the top ten per cent (Judges, Army officers, Bosses) have had rises worth 101.2 per cent.

The result of the most comprehensive official survey of the income distribution in Britain are very embarrassing to Thatcher and her hacks in Westminster, because it shows that the low-paid working-class people in this country have taken sharp real wage cuts, and have suffered most from unemployment.

This contrasts with Thatcher's line that "British workers are pricing themselves out of jobs". The DES shows that the well paid have suffered relatively little unemployment, and have had the greatest wage increases.

The National Front is the only organisation that can offer any hope to Britain's low paid and unemployed. In our Britain workers will be paid a fair decent wage in a fair decent country.

Opportunity for all! Privilege for none!
Alex Malcolm,
Manchester.

VAUGHAN WILLIAMS

— An appreciation

PAUL COMBEN

WE ARE IN the Queen's Hall, London, on one of the major British concert evenings of 1935. About us, the auditorium is steadily filling with people about to hear the premiere of Ralph Vaughan Williams' Fourth Symphony. Although some news of the work's content has leaked out, most are clearly expecting another of Dr. Williams' "pleasant pastoral interludes".

Within the next hour or so however, all such illusions will be shattered. The symphony shocks and surprises the audience with its violence and anger. Many find it ugly and incomprehensible. Some critics assert afterwards that its concert life will be short-lived, while others see it as the composer turning his back on earlier folk-song influences in order to become more "European" artist. Both views, as time will show, are hopelessly wrong and wide of the mark.

The reaction of critics to the Fourth Symphony was typical of how they constantly tried to pin down and classify a composer whose originality and sheer creativity defied all their efforts so to do. The symphony's life was not short, for it has long since been regarded as one of the greatest symphonic works of this century.

Furthermore, it did not indicate that Vaughan Williams was abandoning his folk-song roots, for within a few years he would be composing his "Five Variants on Dives and Lazarus", perhaps the most beautiful of his folk-song arrangements. Of the symphony the composer himself said: "I don't know if I like it, but it is what I meant". Such honesty and lack of pomp was ever a feature of the music of Vaughan Williams and, indeed, of the man himself.

To appreciate the work of this composer to the full, such understanding of his character is certainly essential. Here was a man who loved life, and who took his greatest pleasures in the joys of the English countryside, and the song of those who tended it. He was bluff, jolly and affable, sometimes mystical, but also, when the mood took him, capable of towering ranges, as many a slack musician and orchestra found out.

Of works such as the Fourth Symphony, it may also be said that they displayed the conscience of one who was acutely aware of the inequalities and depredations suffered by his less fortunate countrymen in the opening decades of the century. He was a lifelong socialist, and displayed his genuine opposition to the Establishment by rejecting a knighthood and refusing to become Master of the Queen's Musicke.

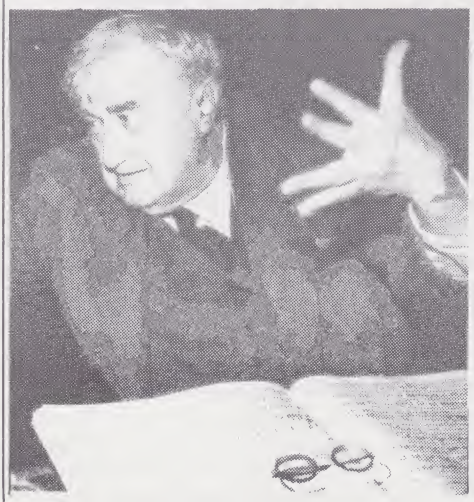
LONG LIFE

During his long composing life, Vaughan Williams produced a staggering amount of music of all kinds. There were to be nine symphonies, numerous other major orchestral pieces, including concertos for violin, piano, oboe and tuba, film scores and a large amount of choral music.

Besides bearing the stamp of his character, the one thing that might be said to bind all of these different strands together is the sheer



RALPH VAUGHAN WILLIAMS



Englishness of much of the music. After completing his formal education, Vaughan Williams travelled the length and breadth of the country collecting the folk music of the different regions.

Like his close friend George Butterworth, he felt that here was a vital part of the nation's heritage which should not be lost. Thus he spent many an evening in some remote pub trying to notate a tune sung to him by a ploughman, blacksmith or village elder.

The folk-song tradition was to permeate through the whole of his work, either by way of his own orchestrations of such tunes — e.g.: "A Norfolk Rhapsody" and the "Fantasia on Sussex Folk-songs" — or in the way the idiom helped shape the composition of other works such as his symphonic impression "In the Fen Country".

Although the early years of this century did bring Vaughan Williams some success, it was not until 1910, at the age of thirty-eight, that his career really took off. This year saw the premiere of two major works, namely his First Symphony, entitled "A Sea Symphony", and the "Fantasia on a Theme by Thomas Tallis".

This latter work, based on a tune he found while editing the English Hymnal, is widely regarded as his first true masterpiece, and is a noble work by any standard. That, and his First Symphony held to establish his reputation, and their success was soon followed by another symphony, entitled "A London Symphony", a work which had both audiences and fellow composers heaping praise on its creator.

WESTERN FRONT

The outbreak of the Great War interrupted the career of Vaughan Williams, as it did many other British artists. Although turned forty, he enlisted at once, and served on the Western Front as a wagon orderly and later as a gunnery officer.

From those dark years came the inspiration for his Third Symphony, which was called "The Pastoral", but did in fact have distinct echoes of his wartime experience in it. In particular, the second movement had a section scored for solo trumpet, recalling the sounds of an army bugle heard across the shell-scarred countryside of France.

Vaughan Williams was fortunate enough to survive the war — unlike Butterworth who was killed on the Somme aged thirty-one — and it was a piece of good fortune for British music that he did. The coming of late middle-age did not diminish his creative fervour, for Vaughan Williams proved to be one of those exceptional artists whose powers actually wax with the passing of the years.

From the inter-war years came such masterpieces as the ballet "Job", inspired by the paintings of William Blake, the Piano Concerto, the mystical "Flos Campi" and, of course, the Fourth Symphony.

The Second World War produced a new experience for Vaughan Williams as he became involved in writing film scores — mainly for

government propaganda films. In the midst of war, however, with London devastated and the future uncertain, he produced what was to be his most peaceful and beautiful symphonic work.

The Fifth Symphony was in fact an offshoot from his efforts to compose an opera based on Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*. It was premiered on midsummer's day 1943, and was an immediate success. The third movement contains perhaps the most sublime music the composer ever wrote, and stands next to the Larghetto of Elgar's Second Symphony as one of the pinnacles of English romantic music.

BOW OUT

By the time the war ended, Vaughan Williams was already well into his seventies and might, by any reasonable standard, have considered himself able to bow out as "The Grand Old Man of English Music". In fact, however, the last thirteen years of his life saw him produce four more symphonies, more film work and a host of other pieces.

Of his latter symphonies, the Sixth became the best known internationally after the Fourth. It was a hectic work, rounded off with a sinister and muted epilogue. This last movement put many in mind of a world laid waste by nuclear war, and although the composer always denied this, the effect this unsettling music had on audiences was remarkable.

The Sixth was followed by "Sinfonia Antartica", a work that was an expansion on the film score he had written for *Scott of the Antarctic*. This symphonic work called for a large orchestra, including such exotics as a wind machine and concert organ. It signalled the kind of experimentation the composer made in his final years with unusual instruments and sound variations.

Other works to contain such experimentation include a work he wrote for the harmonica, the Tuba Concerto and his Eighth Symphony. This penultimate symphony is notable for its last movement, where the orchestra makes use of every percussion instrument capable of making a definite note.

Another important point to make about the last years of his life was that Vaughan Williams always remained an accessible artist. If amateurs asked him to a festival, he was likely not only to turn up, but also encourage, advise, conduct and even compose for the occasion. He did all he could to help young musicians, and after his death a trust fund ensured that royalties from his work went to assist them.

It is also some measure of the man that when he died in 1958, at the age of nearly eighty-six, there was a three act opera on his desk awaiting completion.

As it was, however, his last major completed work was to be his Ninth Symphony, premiered just a few months before his death. Partly inspired by Stonehenge and Salisbury Plain, the symphony was a potent mixture of ideas from earlier works, remodelled and reshaped into something entirely new.

Capturing the sense of mystery and legend which surrounds this most ancient place, the symphony opens, progresses and concludes with bars that reflect upon the riddles of life and existence, of time and the eternal and, perhaps, most of all, the questing soul of the composer himself.

FIGHT BACK FOR BRITAIN

IF YOU believe in Britain, if you believe in the Nationalist cause, then please give the National Front your ACTIVE support. Please don't just sympathise with Nationalism: join the thousands of people all over Britain who are WORKING to bring National Liberation and Social Justice to this country. Remember — the worst Nationalist is an armchair Nationalist!

If you want to give your active support to the Nationalist struggle then the best way you can help is to join your local branch of the National Front, and work to advance the cause in your home town, borough or village.

HELP ORGANISE

Paper-selling, leafletting, going to meetings and demonstrations, helping to organise fund-raising and social events — there's a tremendous amount YOU can do to help your local NF Branch.

Your local sellers of *Vanguard* and *The Flag* will be happy to welcome you into your local Branch, but if you do have any problem contacting your nearest National Front Branch then the NF Support Group will happily put you in touch with them.

Listed below are the names and addresses of a number of NF, and Independent NF Branches that can be contacted directly via their own Branch addresses.

Each Branch will be glad to send you information about the NF, and invite you to their next Branch meeting. When you write to them a modest donation to cover the Branch's administrative and postage costs would be appreciated.

**NEWHAM
INDEPENDENT NF
c/o Newham Patriot,
BCM 'NEW PAT',
London WC1N 6XX.**

**BELFAST NF
PO Box 40,
Belfast BT7 1LY.**

**BOLTON NF
3 Shurmer Street,
Bolton, Lancs.**

**BRIGHTON NF,
PO Box 230,
Worthing BN14 8EG.**

**BIRMINGHAM NF,
PO Box 544,
Great Barr, Birmingham.**

**HARINGEY
INDEPENDENT NF,
PO Box 294,
London N17**

**KENT NF,
7c London Road, Riverhead,
Sevenoaks, Kent.**

**LEEDS NF,
PO Box 12,
Morley, Leeds LS27 9QR.**

**PLYMOUTH NF,
PO Box 56,
Plymouth, Devon PL1 1XN.**

**TORBAY NF,
PO Box 46
Torquay, Devon TQ2 7SX.**

**NORWICH NF,
PO Box 41,
Norwich, Norfolk NR3 2AH.**

**LIVERPOOL NF,
PO Box 89,
Liverpool L69 6AH.**

**MANCHESTER NF,
P.O. Box 15,
South (PDO),
Manchester M14 6WJ.**

**NEWCASTLE NF,
98 Buckingham Street,
Elswick NE4 5QR.**

Get out of the corrupt Commonwealth

STEVE BRADY

THE RECENT COMMONWEALTH mini-Summit in London aimed at pressurising Britain into imposing "effective sanctions" against South Africa epitomised the corruption and hypocrisy of this absurd body.

For of the six countries telling Britain what to do to fight the "repressive apartheid regime", three have a far worse "human rights" record than South Africa. One is a corrupt shambles and the other two are major competitors of South Africa in world metal markets who stand to make a fortune if sanctions are imposed.

Let's take a closer look:

● **ZAMBIA** is a corrupt one-party state. Whilst P.W. Botha allows opposition groups, wanting either to abolish apartheid or to tighten it up, to exist and stand against his party in elections, in Zambia only the United National Independence Party of President Kenneth Kaunda is legal.

Abroad Kaunda dances with the Queen and poses as a "Commonwealth elder statesman"; at home he is a corrupt tyrant who regularly bumps off his critics.

British, Austrian and Swiss students visiting his country have been arrested as "spies" by his secret police, tortured, and, in the case of the girls, sexually assaulted.

Because they were whites in the hands of black police, not the other way round, little has been said about this. Nelson Mandela is a good deal safer as a dissident in Botha's South Africa than he would have been opposing Kaunda in Zambia.

● **ZIMBABWE** is going the same way. Communist terrorist Prime Minister Robert Mugabe is demanding a "one-party state", and in preparation has already launched sickening atrocities against his main opponents, the minority Matabele tribe.

Massacres and torture are commonplace. But again, because those responsible are black, the world media are silent. One wonders if Mugabe told Thatcher over tea and biscuits that he had close links with the organisation which tried to kill her — the IRA? (He visited IRA Belfast leader Seamus Twomey in Andersonstown in February 1976.)

Mugabe himself has a disgusting record of atrocities to his credit, including child-rape, castration and cannibalism carried out by his ZAPU forces. Nelson Mandela's life expectancy as a Xhosa in Botha's South Africa is a lot greater than it would be as a Matabele in Mugabe's Zimbabwe.

● **INDIA** boasts effective apartheid on caste lines, persecution of minorities, and castration of its citizens at gunpoint.

Tens of millions of "Untouchables" are effectively denied not only political rights but the right to live in higher caste areas or even

drink from higher caste wells.

Sikhs and Annamese are massacred regularly by government troops; deaths in the Indian state of Gujarat alone at the hands of the security forces this years exceed those in South Africa.

The state of "human rights" can be gauged from the fact that even a protest march by blind people demanding better government welfare was smashed up by police wielding whips and "lathis" — long poles.

In scenes that would have graced every TV screen in the world if only they had happened in South Africa, helpless blind people were kicked to the ground, savagely beaten and flogged by Indian policemen.

Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's brother Sanjay and mother Indira ran the country as a dictatorship under a "State of Emergency" far harsher than that in South Africa for several years in the 1970's

VICTIMS OF ROBERT MUGABE



In a bid to control population, hundreds of thousands of peasants were rounded up by the Army and castrated at gunpoint. Nobody demanded sanctions against India then — it is still a "respected member of the Commonwealth".

If he had been an Indian peasant Nelson Mandela might have lost more than his freedom — and nobody would have given a toss . . . because it wouldn't have been whites doing it.

● **THE BAHAMAS** is run by drug-pushers. Prime Minister Lynden Pindling is widely regarded as having made a fortune out of kick-backs from the heroin trade he allows to operate openly from his shores.

Pindling's regime has caused more people to die slowly and in agony as heroin addicts than Botha has ever harmed. Yet this common criminal and racketeer lectures Britain on "morality".

If Nelson Mandela lived in the Bahamas he would probably be very rich. If he objected to the drugs racket, he'd be very dead.

● **CANADA and AUSTRALIA** are not all that corrupt and tyrannical, although Canada imprisons dissidents under a

draconian 'Human Relations Act' far worse than our Race Relations Act, and even cuts off their postal facilities.

Both Canada and Australia have treated their natives — Indians and Aborigines — far worse than South Africa has ever treated its blacks. In fact, if the whites in Southern Africa had treated the non-whites they found the way the whites in North America did, Botha would have majority rule now!

But both Canada and Australia are South Africa's main competitors in the gold, uranium and several other metal markets. If South Africa was kept out of the market by sanctions, they would 'clean up' and make a vast financial killing.

Hence Hawke and Mulroney's "moral stand". If Nelson Mandela's Xhosa tribe had lived in North America or Australia when the white men came, he would probably never even have been born.

So there we have it — and there are worse tyrannies and corruptions in the Commonwealth than any of the above. If South Africa were still in the Commonwealth, then by liberal standards she'd be in the top ten countries for human rights.

Most people in the world are less free than South Africa's blacks. If he had lived in most countries in the world, no-one would ever have heard of Nelson Mandela — he would have disappeared into the night.

If Soweto was in Russia, the tanks would have been in — and the reporters would have been out — long ago . . . and 'World Opinion' wouldn't give a damn.

But South Africa is run by whites — and there's the rub. If only he had a black face, P.W. Botha could eat Nelson Mandela and the world would look on with indifference, as it did with Idi Amin.

The Commonwealth is a squalid collection of the corrupt, the tyrannical and the hypocritical. And the hysteria about South Africa is its hypocrisy at its worst.

As Enoch Powell said of the Commonwealth: "We have nothing in common, and no wealth".

We say: "Scrap the Commonwealth! Stand by South Africa!"

ACTIVITIES

N.F. in Action

LAST MONTH in *Vanguard* we explained the need for the National Front to use other peoples' activities to gain publicity in order to publicise our policies. Well, this has started off at a cracking pace in London.

At the end of July we heard that Camden Council was attempting to evict a White family from their Council flat for alleged "Racial Harassment". About a dozen NF members and supporters turned up at the Council meeting where this was being discussed. The 'Chair' of the Race Relations Committee turned out to be an American; her deputy was one Tony Dykes.

As the relevant minutes were being read out vociferous protests broke out from the gallery followed by a barrage of groceries resulting in the Yank doing a passable imitation of an uncooked omlette.

This was followed up a few days later by a visit to an SDP conference on "Racial Justice" which was attended by a total of 30 people including NF supporters. The SDP organisers were so depressed by their turnout that they cancelled the majority of the conference.

Quite frankly the NF turnout wasn't very good either — six of us — which was a shame, as if 15 - 20 people had come along we could have taken over the meeting before Shirley Williams even turned up.

BETTER TURNOUT

The turnout for a counter demonstration to the pro-IRA Irish Freedom Movement march in Islington on 9th August was much better.

About 60 of us met at lunchtime in central London and made our way up to Holloway Road. The police had turned out in hundreds and continually threatened to arrest us for carrying Union Jack flags, for drinking in a pub, for being there, for breathing . . . However, most of us managed to evade the boys in blue and were able to demonstrate our opposition to the march of the murderers.

In retrospect we should have produced some leaflets because we were given a friendly reception by the local shoppers.

As the march neared its end we were able to engage in some traditionally British meaningful dialogue with a batch of their supporters.

Two out of three of these activities gained some publicity for the cause and while we made some mistakes we are building our expertise in organising such events for the maximum possible advantage. As with all such activities, it is much easier — and usually more fun — if there are a large number of us.



If you are a patriot who believes in a nationalist Britain, then we urge you to get in touch with us: you must give us a phone number, so that we can let you know when these activities are coming up. Those who have come along have been fighting for the cause of British Nationalism — *what have YOU been doing?*

Social Club

HARD WORK is essential for political success — but politics shouldn't just be about hard work! That's why the NF Support Group has re-formed the NF Social Club.

A wide range of functions and events is planned by the Social Club, which hopefully will give hard-working NF members the chance to relax and meet and talk with fellow Nationalists in friendly and attractive surroundings.

The Social Club will be organised by Tina Dalton, who will send details of forthcoming events to all interested members and supporters of the National Front on request, provided only that a small contribution is made to cover administration and postage expenses.

If you would like to be kept informed of Social Club events, please complete the form below and send it to Tina Dalton as soon as possible.

To: Tina Dalton, 42 Byland Road.
Harrogate, N. Yorkshire, HG1 4ET.

Dear Tina,

I would like to attend future NF Social Club events, so will you please keep me informed of forthcoming events in 1986.

I enclose £..... (minimum £1) to help cover administration and postage costs.

Name: _____

Address: _____

Post code: _____

The FLAG



SEPTEMBER'S issue of *THE FLAG* exposes the 'Mango Dictators' of Africa and their hypocrisy in condemning lack of political freedom in South Africa.

As usual the paper is full of National Front news from up and down the country and reports on the political scene of the last 28 days. There's a bumper 'Labour Loonies' feature and the story of a National Front student who is standing up against a Red mob at his college in Plymouth.

As with the first issue, the back page is totally given over to sport with Frank Bruno and American Football figuring prominently together with 'Horses to follow' for September.

For a sample copy, inclusive of postage, send 40p to: *Flag*, P.O. Box 634, Hove, East Sussex BN3 5FZ.

NATIONALIST BADGES from the NF SUPPORT GROUP

The following attractive chrome lapel badges are available to all *Vanguard* readers. They cost only £1.50 each, inclusive of postage.

Write to *Vanguard Publications*, P.O. Box 634, Hove, East Sussex BN3 5FZ.

Please make cheques/P.O.'s payable to *Vanguard Publications*.

DESIGNS AVAILABLE

'NF'; Odal Rune; Life Rune; Sunwheel; Wolf's Hook; also — Celtic Cross pendant for £1.50 including postage.

PENDANT



Tree of Life badge

Odal rune badge

N.F.S.G.

WHAT WE STAND FOR

THE National Front Support Group was set up at the end of June. It was formed as a loyal opposition to the unrepresentative clique on the Directorate who we feel are leading the Party towards imminent collapse and destruction.

Since the activities of the NF Support Group are likely to cause controversy, it is essential that all NF members and supporters know exactly what it is.

The NFSG is *not* a faction within the Party. It is a grouping of loyal Party members who feel they have the right to comment on the actions of the Party's leadership.

The NFSG does *not* desire a split in the Party. On the contrary, we are fighting a desperate battle to keep people in the Party. The antics of those misguided people who have led our Party to its present lamentable position are responsible for the disillusionment of many members with the result that many loyal members are either dropping out or joining dead-end alternatives to the NF. The NFSG has always called on all members to remain loyal to the Party.

Now that we have established that the NFSG is not a faction desiring a split, we can state precisely what the Support Group actually stands for:

● **LOYALTY TO THE IDEA.** The NFSG asserts that a Nationalist's primary loyalty must always be to Nationalist ideology. His belief in Race, Nation and Social Justice must always take precedence over the claims and ambitions of

any group of self-appointed 'leaders'. Ultimately, he must allow his conscience to guide him as to whether there is any divergence between the Idea and the leaders who claim to serve it.

● **POWER TO THE BRANCHES! POWER TO THE MEMBERS!** The NFSG calls for as much power to be given to the Branches as possible. It wants Branches to be able to issue their own membership cards. Further, it wants all membership money to go to the funds of the local unit and not to any central administrative bureaucracy as is the case at present. This is essential for two reasons. First, it will strip the Party's central administration of the excessive power and burden of work which it currently has. Second, it will protect the Movement from any Establishment repression since the concentration of Party records and assets in one place obviously leaves them vulnerable to seizure by the authorities.

Another reason why power should be decentralised away from the Directorate and given to the Branches springs from our ideological outlook. For a long while the NF's ideology on social issues has revolved around the axiom that 'power corrupts and absolute power corrupts absolutely'. From this axiom we draw our principles of Distributism which calls for power to be decentralised. Yet all along we have been arch-hypocrites by not practising our own principles in our own organisation. The results of this hypocrisy are clear for all to see: absolute power has corrupted and the rank-and-file members have been stripped of all real power to control the direction of their Party. Our principles have been proved correct and we are paying the price for not practising them!

SO THERE WE HAVE IT! The National Front Support Group seeks to save our Party by promoting Loyalty to the Idea of Nationalism above blind faith in fallible human leaders. We seek to save the NF by calling on all of us to follow our consciences and live by our principles. If this is done, a fresh and healthy Nationalist movement will emerge from the ashes of this present dispute. The sooner the better!

SUPPORT THE N.F.S.G. - SUPPORT VANGUARD!

THE NF SUPPORT GROUP produces *Vanguard* monthly to advance the cause of British Nationalism and to help the National Front. It is the ONLY pro-NF magazine to be produced on a MONTHLY basis.

The NF Support Group also produces *The Flag*, an eight-page pro-NF monthly newspaper, as well as an increasing range of leaflets, posters and stickers. Additionally the NFSG organises activities, and hold social events in support of the NF and British Nationalism.

But it takes money to produce magazines, newspapers, etc., and to organise activities — a lot of money. And that, quite frankly, is where we hope YOU can help us. The NFSG asks all Nationalists to join the Activist Contribution Scheme to help ensure that our struggle for British Nationalism is never impeded by a shortage of funds.

We would like you to send us a **regular** monthly donation to help us in our work. In return, we will send you an Activists Contribution Card, which will be stamped up each month to acknowledge your donation. Additionally, you will regularly receive copies of *The Newsletter*, which will tell you of forthcoming activities and social events organised by the NFSG, as well as giving news and views of current events within the National Front.

If you enjoyed reading *Vanguard*, if you appreciate the work of the NFSG — please give us your support, by doing as much of the following as you can:

● **SUBSCRIBE!** Get *Vanguard* every single issue by taking out a subscription. The rates for twelve issues are as follows:
U.K. — £10.00; Overseas Surface Mail — £13.00; Overseas Air Mail — £16.00

Cheques/P.O.'s/I.M.O.'s/ should be made payable to *Vanguard Publications* and sent to P.O. Box 634, Hove, East Sussex, BN3 5FZ. Please use the subscription form inside page 14 and 15.

● **BUY VANGUARD IN BULK!** You can help build our circulation and make the magazine a success by buying bulk supplies to sell to your friends, comrades and the public. Bulk rates are as follows:

10 copies:	£ 4.00 + £ 1.00 p & p
20 copies:	£ 7.60 + £ 1.75 ...
30 copies:	£10.00 + £ 1.95 ...
40 copies:	£13.60 + £ 2.10 ...
50 copies:	£16.00 + £ 2.25 ...
60 copies:	£18.80 + £ 2.40 ...
70 copies:	£22.00 + £ 2.50 ...
80 copies:	£24.80 + £ 2.60 ...
90 copies:	£27.50 + £ 2.70 ...
100 copies:	£30.00 + £ 2.80 ...
150 copies:	£44.50 + £ 3.05 ...
200 copies:	£58.00 + £ 3.25 ...

Quantities over 200: 27p each including postage.

Cheques/P.O.'s should be made payable to *Vanguard Publications* and sent to: *Vanguard*, P.O. Box 634, Hove, East Sussex BN3 5FZ.

● **DONATE TO THE NFSG!** Please join the Activists Contribution scheme, and donate regularly to the NFSG — it will be greatly appreciated. When you receive your copy of *The Newsletter* please also support our activities and social events. Fill in the form inside pages 14-15, and send it to: NFSG, P.O. Box 634, Hove, East Sussex, BN3 5FZ.

● **WRITE FOR US!** Your articles are wanted! We want to encourage constructive political debate by publishing articles reflecting a wide range of contemporary Nationalist opinion. We want to hear what you have to say.